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**SUPPLEMENT.—ARCHITECTS (REGISTRATION) BILL: REPORT OF THE DEBATE IN
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON 8 APRIL 1927**



REMAINS OF A TEMPLE AT CORINTH

From a water-colour drawing by Sir Robert Smirke, R.A.

R.I.B.A. Collection

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LONDON: ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, NEW RESEARCH BUILDING, 1925

Elevation to Great College Street

Note: no laboratory windows appear on this elevation

Research Stations*

BY H. P. G. MAULE [F.], D.S.O., M.C.

ONE of the most important of our post-war problems, not only from a national, but even from an international point of view, is, I think, the problem of Modern Research and all that it implies. Like all new developments, its importance is slow of finding general acceptance or even recognition. We have only to consider the early stages of hospital or school planning to realise how much there is to explore and experiment with before any kind of reliable data on research buildings can be laid down. By the very nature of the problems involved new and vital conditions must continually present themselves for solution, and I venture to think architects have great opportunities before them of furthering and advancing this great cause which concerns the amelioration of human and animal suffering, the development of agriculture, trade and industry, and both directly and indirectly the advancement of knowledge for the welfare and benefit of mankind.

* A Paper read before the Birmingham Architectural Association on 7 January 1927.

Modern research, though not entirely a post-war problem, received, as we all know, an enormous impetus as the result of the Great War. Since then not only have Governments, notably our own, taken up the problem as one of national urgency, but large private firms and commercial undertakings have begun to realise that the old rule of thumb method of elimination by error is no longer in accord with modern requirements.

I am not alone in thus urging the importance of this problem. It has been said that the British contributions to research in tropical diseases are in themselves a sufficient justification for the British Empire. Mr. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, in his great speech at the recent Imperial Conference, said:

"I think if I were asked to-day to name the most important thing for the promotion of Empire trade, for ensuring efficiency in production, and competitive power in the markets of the world, I would put first the application of science both to our primary and secondary industries. While a great deal has already

been done, I venture to suggest it is essential to get some greater co-ordination of all the efforts that are being made to-day to bring to the aid of industry the assistance of science. The Committee which is being appointed from this Conference to consider that question, I would urge strongly, should have in mind an endeavour to try to bring about some system of co-operation in regard to scientific research in its application to industry on an Empire wide basis.*

This quotation serves to emphasise the two great branches of research work—pathology, both human and animal, and the promotion of efficiency in trade and agriculture; and I venture to suggest that what Mr. Bruce said with regard to co-ordination applies with almost equal force to those of us who may be called upon to design the buildings in which this great work must have its inception.

It needs no prophet to predict that the next twenty-five years will see an enormous development in research of all kinds. Buildings will be required for research institutes and applied research in all commercial undertakings. Some of these no doubt will be little more than small physical or chemical laboratories, but others will demand all the skill and ingenuity which architects can give, and in this connection I would like to suggest a possible danger.

We all of us know, some of us painfully, how the legitimate work of architects is constantly being put into the hands of so-called trade specialists. So far as I am aware at present the medical profession has not started an architectural bureau for the design of hospitals, nor have the schoolmasters founded a studio for the production of school plans, but horticulturists design gardens full of architectural accessories and detail. Decorators abound who are not ashamed to design the houses into which their curtains go, and I am quite sure that architects are not responsible for at least one-half of the buildings we see daily. Quite recently I heard of a case of a very considerable block of university laboratories which was designed and carried out by trade specialists. I fear that if we are not alive to the importance and urgency of pathological and industrial research we may find that many such buildings are being relegated to an inferior place in the general scheme of progress or are becoming the prerogative of trade specialists, and this not altogether from the enterprise and adaptability of the trade specialist, though no doubt he does his share, but from the fact that architects as a body have not made it clear to the public at large that their interest in research buildings is at least as great as the interest of the scientists who work in them.

I would suggest, for instance, that our governing body, the Royal Institute of British Architects, might perform a very useful work by definitely collecting plans and

information concerning buildings for research, not only in this country, but all over the world. It may be said that architects would prefer selfishly to keep their plans and information to themselves rather than give the benefit of their experience to their fellow draftsmen, but I think this is a mistaken and shortsighted view. Anything which makes for greater efficiency in the planning of research buildings—and such information, easily available, would do so—must react to the benefit of architects as a class. Moreover, it is our duty to do all in our power to assist the advancement of scientific knowledge for the benefit of mankind as a whole. Just as research workers publish their conclusions and such information as may assist progress in their particular branch, so architects should afford their colleagues the opportunity of avoiding definite error and of improving upon hard-won experience. There is now a very considerable number of research buildings in this country. The merits and demerits of these must be pretty well known to the technical staffs. So far as these buildings are under, or partly under, Government Departmental control, it should not be difficult to obtain sufficient and useful information both with regard to general planning and matters of detail. This information would be of the greatest assistance to any architect called upon to design a research building, and in my opinion should be collected and collated by the Institute for the benefit of members.

One small point is worth mentioning. Ordinarily, if we are employed by a private client or a business firm or a governing body, our client or the technical advisors of the firm or the staff under the governing body are generally able to give us very definite information as to what is required. In the case of schools or hospitals, there is now a definite standard of what is best and right and much expert knowledge, which is readily accessible. In the case of research buildings, the very newness of the movement generally precludes great experience of their building requirements on the part of the technical staff, and there is, so far as I know, no standard work of reference to which access can be had. Hence, as in all new design problems, we generally have to start upon a basis of something different but familiar, and some research buildings have even been planned with the general appearance of a Queen Anne house. It ought now to be possible to avoid a technical error of this sort.

It may now be expedient to discuss briefly the nature and purpose of some of the buildings with which I have been concerned, in order to endeavour to deduce some generalisations.

These buildings may be divided broadly into three groups:

(1) Pathological, by which I mean buildings primarily concerned with the study of human and animal diseases; (2) agricultural, which, of course, may include

* *Times*, Monday, 25 October 1926.

everything connected with agriculture, from animal pathology to the design of agricultural implements and agricultural processes; (3) trade and commercial.

Two points emerge from the study of conditions governing any research buildings, and these are how very little data there is to start upon, and how divergent are the views of those most intimately concerned, particularly upon matters of technical detail.

At the risk of appearing obvious perhaps I may be permitted to point out that most research institutions, whether on a large or a small scale, are primarily required for a team of workers and hence in planning we must consider the building as a whole dominated by this idea of team work. There may be individual lines of research, but broadly speaking the work is co-operative and is co-ordinated by a director whose duties must be many and various. The convenience and comfort of the director and his staff not only in their laboratory workshops, but in the placing of their rooms with regard to one another and the departments used in common, is all important for smooth and efficient working. I would lay great stress upon the recognition of the value of harmonious team work. It is, I think, going to be even more important in the future as scientific knowledge becomes more minute and specialised and the time of specialists more valuable. Perhaps we hardly know enough yet about the psychological aspect of team work, but most of us do know that working day after day at high pressure and at close quarters with the same companions is apt to produce frayed and irritated nerves and such physical conditions do not produce the best results. I know one very able director who insists that his two hard tennis courts are the best means of guarding against this evil. I think every research building should have at least one pleasant common room and a library in which it is possible to read in comfort.

The laboratories themselves, whatever their particular function—chemistry, biology, physics, etc.—should be treated as workshops for their particular purpose and not camouflaged as domestic dwelling rooms, which they are not. Hence light, ventilation, warmth, intense attention to cleanliness, extreme simplicity of detail are essential. The great difficulty from an architectural point of view is undoubtedly that of fenestration. Nearly all work in a well-lighted laboratory takes place at the bench under the windows, and from the nature of the work free and unrestricted light is generally required throughout the length of the bench and throughout the room generally. Dark spaces occasioned by large piers are generally so much waste space and almost inevitably result in greater floor area than is essential. I am inclined to think that research workers themselves are, generally speaking, inclined to attach too much importance to large laboratory areas. I have seen two men working in a room which would easily hold six. I am inclined to think that the ideal laboratory should

be designed as a series of two-man units with movable partitions, such as steel roller shutters, which could be opened up into one large room if and when required. In any event, it is wise to remember the value of small one- or two-man laboratories, which may be required for some special and urgent work or for a research visitor from overseas who may be attached to the station for some particular enquiry. Some particular line of attack may take months, or even years, of patient unremitting work, which must not be interrupted, and, again, some new and insistent problem may require instant elucidation or at least instant attack. In such cases a small spare laboratory is of the utmost value, and may sometimes be planned and fitted into the general scheme without material increase of cost if considered as an integral part of the scheme from its first inception.

To revert to the question of fenestration, it is clear that if large and wide window areas have to be provided, architects may get into difficulties with their elevations, but since research buildings are for research workers, and since the nature of that work demands an unusually large light area, it is our duty to try and find the appropriate architectural setting. It is none the less a difficult problem, which I for one feel I have not yet satisfactorily solved. Doubtless time and experience will find a solution.

The question of aspect for the laboratories is important. Nearly always the demand is for a north or east aspect where possible, and it is therefore advisable so to plan the building that offices and less important rooms face south. I am inclined to think that there may be modifications in this practice and that our rapidly increasing knowledge with regard to the action of the sun's rays may lead to workrooms of whatever kind being given the benefit of sunlight, and that science and the ingenuity of architects will in time find some means to overcome the disadvantages without detriment to the work or workers. One of the great attractions to me in the design of research buildings is that we architects are ourselves research workers in this particular building problem. All sorts of new possibilities have been opened up by the discovery and application of Vita glass, due to the enterprise of a Birmingham firm, and I should be very loath to say that it is essential for research laboratories to have a north aspect, though that is the present practice.

One of the difficulties I, personally, have had to contend with has been the eternal financial question, the problem of cramming a quart measure into a pint pot. This is almost inevitable at the present time, particularly with buildings largely or partly financed from Government sources. It has expressed itself in various ways; sometimes in the curtailment of the general scheme, sometimes in the quality and nature of the finishings, and nearly always in the external archi-



RESEARCH LABORATORIES FOR THE MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL,
MILL HILL, 1926



FIELD LABORATORIES OF THE INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, 1926
Ground Plan



FIELD LABORATORIES OF THE INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, 1926



FIELD LABORATORIES OF THE INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, 1926 : INFECTIOUS BOXES
Showing ventilated corridor and isolation approaches to boxes

tectural expression, because it is felt that it is more important to spend what money is available on absolute essentials to promote efficiency than to cut these down and attempt a more pleasing exterior.

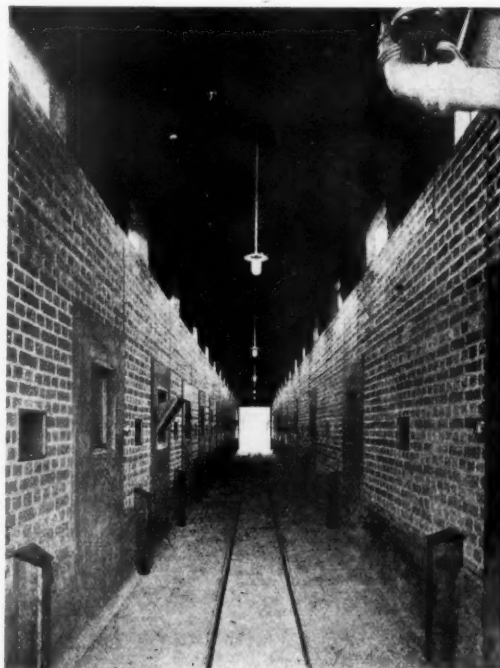
Research is in its infancy, methods change and progress is rapid, and the needs of to-day may give place to something quite different in the near future. It has been my experience in two buildings to have to make changes and additions before the work was even completed on account of new developments and increased staff. It may therefore be argued that buildings of a temporary nature should be employed as laboratories, but I think the answer to this is that most buildings of a temporary nature are utterly unsuited to pathological or biological work. They are extremely difficult to keep clean, are costly in upkeep and a great deal of the work must in any case be of a permanent nature. Floors, for instance, must be as dustless and quiet as possible. The essential thing therefore to be kept in view is to plan your building with the utmost possible adaptability, having regard to all circumstances. All subsidiary services such as water, gas, electric light and power, sink, drainage, etc., should be run as far as possible on the surface and be accessible and easy of alteration. Regard should be had in general planning and construction to the possibility of easy extension, either vertical or lateral. As already hinted, possibly some standard unit of size of laboratories is feasible, larger areas being obtained by the juxtaposition of two or more units. The question of height for the bigger area at once calls for consideration, but height is largely controlled by width and adequate ventilation. I am convinced that it is a great mistake to make research rooms too wide, unless required for some special purpose; probably 16 feet is amply sufficient, and if so, then the height need not be excessive, say 10 feet to 12 feet.

I would suggest the great need and value of ample storage space. Research workers are both laborious and acquisitive. The results of their labours accumulate in many ways and research literature grows annually in volume. In addition, new apparatus is frequently acquired and it is not always economic to scrap what is not wanted at the moment. Hence it is advisable to provide a good deal more storage space than is usually demanded in the first instance by the technical staff.

A small workshop where apparatus can be made and adapted is essential; space should be provided for this, with reasonable facilities of light and access, etc.

Lastly, I would urge the vital importance of the closest co-operation between the architect and the technical staff, the members of which will inhabit and use his building. I do not suggest that this is not the normal procedure in any large building operation, but my experience is that it is particularly necessary in the case of research buildings, because at present our own

experience is bound to be somewhat limited, and in all probability the research workers' experience of research buildings is limited also. He often hardly knows what he wants, except in general terms, and for this very reason is perhaps apt to spring new conditions upon the architect after the drawings are completed and the contract signed, sometimes with embarrassing results when the accounts are being settled.



FIELD LABORATORIES OF THE INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, 1926: INFECTIOUS BOXES
Feeding and inspection corridor, showing inspection window, feeding hopper and externally controlled water point

A few words may be said upon matters of detail, more perhaps with a view to promoting discussion than to dogmatise.

For laboratories, of whatever nature, I am inclined to think the best finish is portland cement rendering, Keene's cement and paint. This finish lends itself to easy cleaning and with reasonable care is economic in upkeep. It may be said that it induces condensation, but from the scientists' point of view, condensation is preferable to dust and wet dust to dry dust. If funds will not allow of this, sand lime bricks are a fair substitute, but I'm inclined to prefer a fair-face brick



FIELD LABORATORIES OF THE INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, 1926
Interior of a Laboratory, showing simplicity of treatment



ST. ALBANS, HERTS: RESEARCH STATION FOR THE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH FLOUR MILLERS, 1926

finish and distemper, which, though not ideal, is economic and not very costly in upkeep.

Floors are a vexed question. Some form of jointless floor is desirable, if it is kept well and Ronaked or waxed at reasonable intervals. It has the disadvantage of being somewhat slippery, but it is easily kept clean and has a pleasant appearance and is reasonably acid-proof and can have rounded angles turned up and finished flush with the plaster. If wood block is used it is undoubtedly pleasanter to live with, but it is more difficult to keep clean and is inclined to be dusty unless

After trying several methods of bench drainage, I am inclined to favour direct sink drainage into half or three-quarters round channels, arranged above the floors and under the benches. I prefer this to any form of closed pipes, even where adequately provided with inspection eyes and easy bends. The disposal of sink waste water is a difficult problem. There is always danger of frost affecting a trickle of water from some continuous experiment necessitating a running tap. At the Rothamsted Research Station at Harpenden, great difficulty has been experienced from time to time from this



ST. ALBANS, HERTS : RESEARCH STATION FOR THE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH FLOUR MILLERS, 1926

treated with a special preparation. For Media kitchens I believe a granite concrete is the best floor.

Doors and woodwork generally should, I think, be treated as nearly as possible as in good hospital work, with an absolute minimum of mouldings or dust traps of any kind.

For all laboratories I prefer metal casements with reasonable access for opening and cleaning, but it must be remembered that for many kinds of work open windows near the bench are apt to let in dust. Possibly for bacterial work the ventilation should be specially arranged with a view to minimise dust. In certain work a sterile cabinet is essential with a specially contrived humid atmosphere. In all laboratory work, cleanliness is of great importance.

cause. In some cases a 6 inch by 4 inch glazed stone-ware waste is taken down inside the building, discharging through the wall at ground level. A good deal can be said for this method, though at first sight it appears to be in opposition to accepted principles of sanitation. It was adopted at the Mill Hill Research Laboratory built for the Medical Research Council for the use of Dr. Gye and Mr. Barnard in their cancer researches.

The question of fittings is perhaps the most difficult of all. For benches, opinion differs as to heights, widths, method of carrying, etc.; but one thing is essential, benches must be of sufficient thickness and must be rigid. In some educational laboratories benches are, I understand, sometimes made independently so that re-arrangement to suit varying needs is

possible. I have no experience of this method, but I scarcely think it is advisable for most kinds of research work. Movable benches might be a subsidiary fitting, but for all wall benches under windows absolute rigidity is, I think, essential. Teak is, I think, undoubtedly the best material, though satisfactory benches can be made of Canary whitewood, but the thickness used should not be less than 2 inches. Where practicable, I prefer cantilever brackets to standards, so that there is no restriction whatever in the placing of seats.

In connection with benches, some mention should be made of radiators. If these are placed in front of windows under benches an opening should be provided in the bench top over the radiator, fitted with a wire guard, to allow free circulation of the warmed air. I am inclined to think the ideal form of warming laboratories would be by the comparatively new method of surface radiation. I have no personal experience of this method, but radiators are at the best dust traps, and

the rising hot air acts as a dust conveyor, which theoretically at any rate cannot be considered a good system.

The provision of ample cupboard space is, I think, essential, and though it is not always demanded, I think it should be provided. The ideal way is to form the cupboards as part of the wall construction, with sliding doors and no mouldings, projections or tops. This method was adopted at the Cambridge field laboratories, but I would suggest that if such cupboards are used adequate ventilation at floor and ceiling levels should be provided.

In conclusion, I would again reiterate that the purpose of this paper is not so much to discuss detail as to draw attention to this new development of modern civilisation, and to suggest that here is scope for the architectural profession and the Institute in particular to assist in the advancement of knowledge for the welfare and benefit of mankind.

Liverpool Cathedral

BY PROFESSOR C. H. REILLY, M.A. [F.]

(Being one of the second series of Lectures to Workers in the Building Trades, delivered on 8 March 1927, at the Royal Institute of British Architects.)



THE CATHEDRAL IN COURSE OF ERECTION

I AM very interested to be here to-night to try to tell you something about this great building which is arising in our midst in Liverpool. It is a wonderful thing that this should be happening to-day, after an interval of six hundred or seven hundred years, and in the way it is happening. It is removing a reproach from our age. We are again building a Cathedral that we can all honestly admire, and which is drawing people to it in a way that I have not seen happen with any new building before. Any Saturday afternoon in Liverpool you will find, outside the Cathedral, a whole row of chaises-a-banc, which have brought people from Bolton, Wigan, and all the Lancashire towns to see a building, of which only one-third is yet built.

In order to appreciate the building—as in the case of

any building—we must understand a little about the programme. I cannot explain a work of art; no one can. A work of art has to speak to your imagination; it has got to make some great blow upon you; and I am sure that, even from the photographs, that blow will be made. It must tell with its own tongue the things of its author's imagination. In listening, we shall discover he has not only found a way out of his special difficulties, but has opened up—as I think—a new path before architecture. Sir Giles has made the old Gothic bones live again; he has clothed them with flesh; and it is because in so doing he has broadened out Gothic architecture that I feel he has started a new era.

Let us consider what his problem was. There is an old and very hackneyed saying in this Institute—a quota-

tion from an old writer of Carolean times, Sir Henry Wootton—which, nevertheless, gave the best extant definition of architecture. Therefore, I make no bones about quoting it once more. He did not use the word "architecture," because the architect had hardly emerged as a man with a separate profession. Architecture itself was not thought of as differing very much from the other arts. He called it "well-building," and that in itself is not a bad definition of architecture. "Well-building," he said, "hath three conditions: commodity, firmness, and delight." Let us, with a view to Liverpool Cathedral, consider those conditions for a moment.

First, as regards commodity. By commodity Sir Henry Wootton meant, of course, the problem, the programme, what the building was to serve. Every problem before people who build, and especially before architects who design, has two sides: it has the physical side, and it has what, for want of a better term, I shall call the spiritual side.

The physical side of the programme of Liverpool Cathedral can easily be stated: it was to provide a large building for the Anglican rites. It differed from the programme of the mediæval cathedrals in that a large space where a great congregation could assemble was also asked for. In the old Gothic cathedrals there was no idea of such a preaching place. But that is the baldest statement of the programme. In any programme the spiritual side is, to an architect, the more important side. Think of a small house. If you barely carry out the requirements—give the minimum size of rooms, the minimum cubic space—you may get the subsidy house, but little more. That is not necessarily an architectural solution of the programme. The little house should mean more than that: it should—by the proportions, by the way it is built, by the solidity of its materials, by the way it sits on the ground—express what we in England call "home." That would be the spiritual side of that programme. Take a school. Just satisfying the Board of Education requirements may give you an efficient hard building; but we all know—those of us, at any rate, who have been to or seen the older schools of England—that a beautiful school is a very different thing from just solving the requirements of the Board of Education. Some of the older schools, I think, give more to their pupils through their buildings than through any teaching that goes on within them. You leave an old school, having spent the most impressionable years in its beautiful surroundings, and it affects you for the rest of your life. You will agree, then, that the spiritual side of any programme is the more important, though it must not be forgotten there is beauty to be obtained from the efficient solving of the practical problem. If you take the modern motor car, you can see how, without any self-conscious designing for beauty, it has become a beautiful thing; but of the mere problem of getting it through the air efficiently and quickly, the long graceful series of lines of the modern motor car body have been arrived at. So in a bridge, or any problem which is of a very simple character, which serves a single purpose. An engineer's bridge may be a very beautiful bridge, and very often is. But the architect has to go further than the engineer; he has not only to solve the physical

facts, he has to put not only thought and calculation into his work, but he has to put into it something of himself, something of his imagination. He has to feel as well as to think, and it is only by doing both that his work becomes the work of an artist.

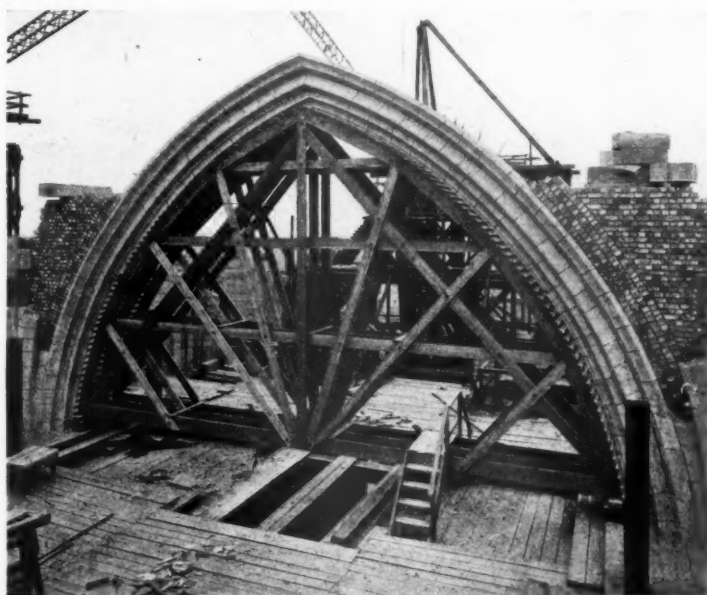
If we look at this great Cathedral, we ask ourselves what the real problem was? It was, of course, to make a symbol for higher things, the things we call religion; it was to make a symbol of that for an enormous community, not for a little town such as the mediæval cathedrals were built for—towns that we should call villages to-day. It was to make a symbol for a town of a million inhabitants, to serve the whole of the Mersey-side. That at once took it out of the category of the old cathedrals. The nearest would be St. Paul's, though St. Paul's, in Wren's time, was built for a town much smaller than Liverpool is to-day. It was the full realisation of this, I think, that led Scott eventually to modify the first design by which he won the competition, and make in its place a building of much stronger silhouette, of a much more monumental type; something which would stand up and hold the imagination of a vast community. He was favoured in doing this by the site. All the architects were wrong over the site, and the laymen were right. The site the architects wanted was one in the centre of the town. I do not think architects twenty years ago foresaw the great American types of buildings, the great square rectangular blocks of offices, which have since grown up in the commercial centre of the town. Liverpool's centre is like that of New York—it faces the river, and is restricted by it; it cannot expand because of the Mersey. Therefore, the commercial buildings in Liverpool are growing higher, as they are in New York. If the Cathedral had been nearer the centre, these buildings might have spoilt it. But, fortunately, the site chosen is about a mile away, with a dip in the land between. All round the town, about a mile from the centre, is a low semi-circle of hills, and it is on one of these, called St. James' Mount, that the Cathedral is being built. The hill here has a narrow top, running North and South, following the course of the river. The Cathedral, therefore, has to run North and South, too. Being parallel to the river, ships coming into the Mersey will see first the pseudo-West entrance, really the North entrance, with the great central tower rising above it; then, as they pass up the Mersey, the full length of the Cathedral will be opened out to them. This Mount has, too, an extraordinary thing on the land side of it. It is on the edge of an old quarry, out of which the stone for all the older buildings of Liverpool, with the exception of St. George's Hall, has come; that is to say, for all the other monumental buildings, such as the Town Hall and the Customs House. It is a deep, precipitous quarry, and the tunnels are still there which were used for getting the stone out. This quarry—and this is very interesting, if rather unhygienic—was turned, in the early nineteenth century, when Liverpool suddenly became wealthy and prosperous, into a cemetery. Underneath the cliff, therefore, on which the Cathedral stands, is a valley of tombs—a valley of the shadow of death, which gives a very romantic aspect on the land side. On the far side of the quarry, opposite the Cathedral, is a great retaining wall,



THE CATHEDRAL IN COURSE OF ERECTION

holding up the road and the houses on it. This wall is built of fine blocks of stone rusticated with deep V-joints, and in it at intervals, piercing the rock, are vaults with great voussioired arches. Rising up to them are long sloping ways. At the far end of the quarry, standing on a bastion of rock, is a little Greek temple—the cemetery chapel. I am glad to say it will remain, and be always there as a contrast in scale and in character to the great pile of the Cathedral. The cemetery is nearly full now, except for the vaults; but when there is a funeral there, you see the coffin carried out of this little Greek temple, and the procession passes through the tunnels in the rock, and after winding through the

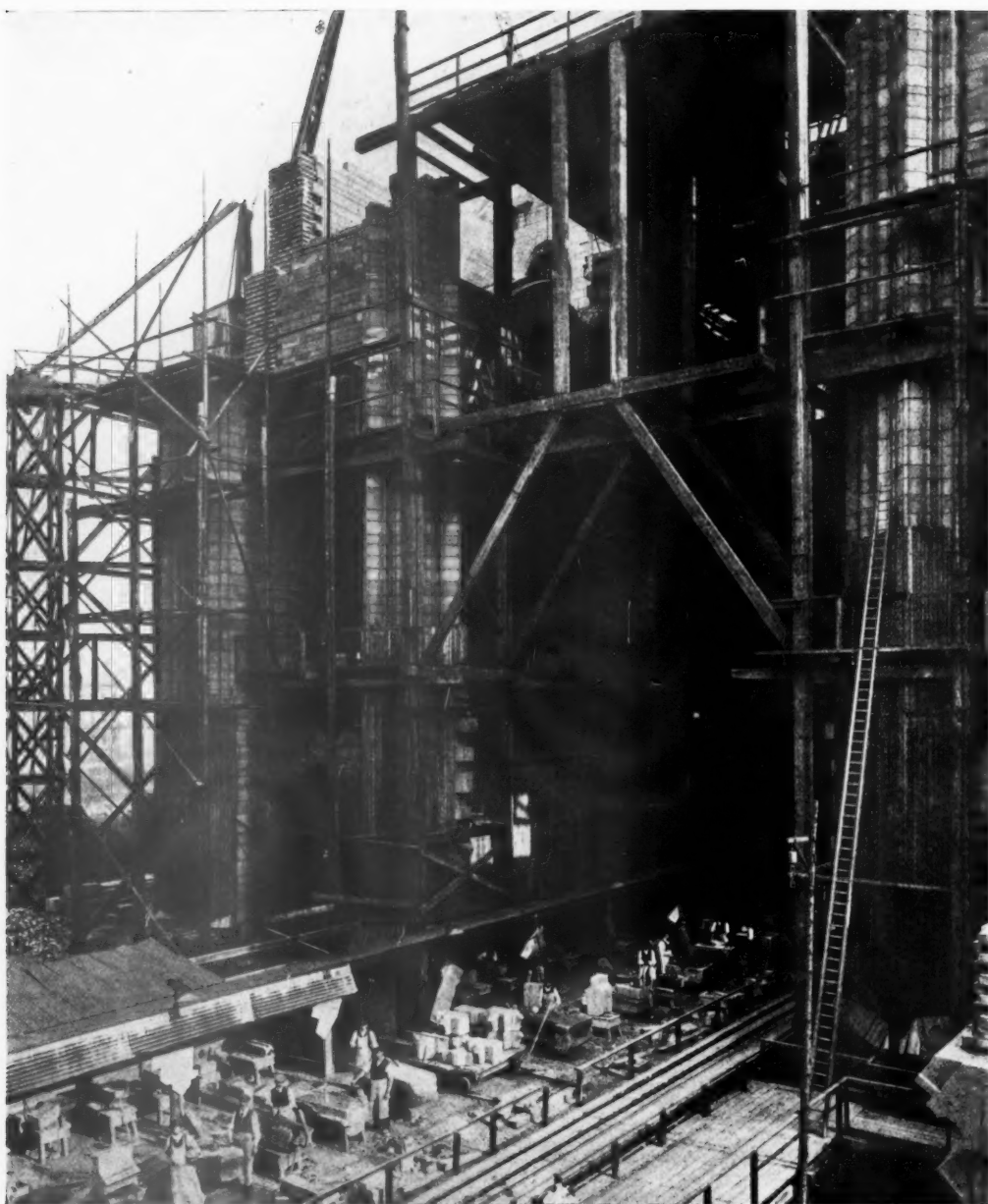
Now let us pass on to the second consideration—"firmness." This is, of course, a quality we expect to find in all good buildings. By "firmness" we mean—first—well built, strong, sound, a building of good construction. But I think we can extend the idea; we can extend it to using materials in a way which brings out their innate character. The stone of which Liverpool Cathedral is built is red sandstone, stone of rough texture, varying in colour from orange to purple. Scott, as you will notice from the slides, has built his blocks of stone with very thick yellow joints, which admirably bring out those gradations in colour. And he has been careful to leave his stone with a rough-sawn surface. He has,



valley below, it gradually climbs up to the vaults. It is a very impressive sight. Most of the tombs belong to the first half of the nineteenth century. That was a time when, fortunately, it was not so fashionable, as now, to erect over one's beloved a white angel or a white marble cross. The old tombs, with the great rock standing over them, clothed in the summer with green trees and shrubs, make a solemn, yet very picturesque, setting to the Cathedral on the land side. Indeed, I think Liverpool Cathedral can be considered to have the most romantic setting in the country, not even excepting that of Durham.

So much, then, for "commodity," for the problem. Scott had, briefly, to make a building which was to be a symbol for the better feelings of a great community; he had to make a place where the individual could go and worship, and where great congregations could come together.

too, made the stones vary in size. And so with the other materials. He has used oak for the choir stalls, and has left it with the pores open, so that when you look at it you feel it is oak, and no other wood. It is not varnished or oiled. The only thing he has done—and, perhaps, some may think he was not entirely justified in doing it—is to give the oak a little additional age by washing it with an alkali which has made it slightly greyer. The result is a beautiful blending of colour. The rough surface of the grey oak and its colour go extraordinarily well with the surface and colour of the red sandstone. And in the marbles for his floors he has so used his surfaces as to bring out the beautiful quality of the marble. There is another feature in this Cathedral that we can take into consideration under the heading of "firmness." He is building the Cathedral on a rock, on a cliff side. That, I think, has led him to make the building a very



THE CATHEDRAL IN COURSE OF ERECTION

rock-like structure, of an almost fortress-like appearance. At first, Liverpool people thought this rather strange, a little hard and grim for a cathedral. But we have all grown to love it, to feel already that the Cathedral has been planted there for ever. The great mass he has given his Cathedral seems to weld it to the great mass of rock below. And in his interior, too, he has been very careful to give the effect of a building almost carved out of the rock. There are no independent piers, everything is linked to the main structure; the reredos is part of the back wall, the pulpit is part of the pier against which it stands.

So much, then, for this second quality, "firmness," as applied to this building and to all such buildings. Last of all, Sir Henry Wootton said there was "delight." That, of course, is the inexplicable thing. If we could absolutely explain the delight which every good building gives to us, we could all be artists, and we know we are

not. There is something which leaps from the mind of the artist to the beholder—some inexplicable thing. But there are, just as in music or any other art, certain understood things which the artist can do, certain means of composition at his disposal. You will see that Scott has composed his building so that it will be a monumental one; it will be symmetrical about both its axes. That is how he has arrived at a building which will dominate this enormous area of river, town, and hill, with its million inhabitants. It is of the essence of the idea of a monument that it should be balanced, that it should stand clear, that it should be something in regard to which, if you walk round it, you will feel there will be no major surprises. Though Liverpool Cathedral starts on the ground with certain irregularities—the Lady Chapel projecting here, the Chapter House there—it soon rises clear, like the great liner above the crowd of tugs and smaller craft on the river, and stands out as a vast monument against the sky.

Review

AN INVENTORY OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE. VII. *County of Pembroke*. London: H.M.S.O. 1925. £3 3s. net.

There are few counties in Great Britain so rich in monuments of architectural, archæological, and historical value as that of Pembroke. Its ecclesiastical buildings, as at St. David's, Haverfordwest, Paterchurch, and Caldy, are of exceptional interest; while its castles, as at Pembroke, Manorbier, Carew, and Cilgerran, are among the finest examples of Military Architecture of the Middle Ages in Europe. The great circular keep of the castle of Pembroke is one of the most imposing and formidable structures of its kind in existence, and the hall of this castle, the gatehouse, and the south-east tower—which, like the keep is covered with a stone dome—are all of exceptional interest and value. Scarcely less can be said of the castles of Manorbier and Carew, both in regard to their defences and historical development. The report of the Royal Commission on this county, therefore, was eagerly awaited.

Hitherto all sections of the Commission—in England, Scotland, and Wales—have produced works of the greatest value, of which the volumes on Essex and Flintshire are typical examples. These volumes contain excellent first-hand descriptions, and, in important cases, detailed plans, of the monuments visited. The volume before us, however, consists largely of extracts from various sources, valuable and mediocre. Thus the description of St. David's Cathedral is taken from *Archeologia Cambrensis*; the description of the palace, of which there is no plan, dates from 1811. The account and plan of the conventional buildings on Caldy Island are taken from the Pembrokeshire Archæological Survey. These are typical examples. In the account of the ruins of the Augustinian Priory at Haverfordwest, the description and plan given by Mr. A. W. Clapham in his report printed in *Archeologia Cambrensis* in 1921, are reproduced, but no notice is taken of the much more important description

and detailed plan by Mr. Clapham, published in 1922, as the result of excavations conducted in June of that year. These excavations brought to light the whole disposition of the church and conventional buildings, hitherto obscure, and necessarily omitted in the earlier plan. Cilgerran, Manorbier, and Carew Castles are described mainly by extracts from previous writers—G. T. Clarke, Mr. Cobb, etc.—in the manner noticed above. No plan of any sort is given of either Cilgerran or Manorbier, while Carew has a small block plan only. Of Pembroke, although the plan given is somewhat larger and more detailed, neither the plan nor the description are worthy of that magnificent structure.

These reports are valuable in that they form inventories of our historical monuments, descriptive of their character and condition at the time of the investigation, and to this end a plan is of the utmost value. No amount of editorial work of existing accounts can replace serious and painstaking work in the field, and in this respect we find that the volume before us, though illustrated by a series of excellent photographs, scarcely does justice to its commission or its great subject. The pleasure with which we have hailed the Commissioners' report in general has been unalloyed, and our single object in making the above observations is that the lower standard here set may not be followed.

SIDNEY TOY [F.].

THE LIBRARY.

DECORATIVE ART, 1927: "THE STUDIO" YEAR BOOK. Edited by G. Geoffrey Holme and Shirley B. Wainwright. Small 8vo. London, 1927. 10s. 6d. [London: The Studio, Ltd.]

There is an interesting article on the year's progress by Sir Lawrence Weaver, followed by editorial notes. Several houses are illustrated, British, American and Continental, with both exterior and interior views, as well as decorative schemes, furniture, pottery and glass, metal work and miscellaneous things. The standard is quite up to past years, possibly rather higher.

C. S.

Discussion on the Annual Report

93rd Annual General Meeting, 2 May 1927

MR. ARTHUR KEEN (VICE-PRESIDENT) IN THE CHAIR

Mr. WM. WOODWARD [F.]: This is the thirty-third year in succession that I have reviewed the Council's Annual Report. I am told that last year I said that that year would be the last. However, I do say now, conclusively, that I do not propose to occupy your time again in connection with the Annual Report, and I shall rather look to one of the "young bloods" to analyse it critically, because it is the only means throughout the country of knowing exactly what the Council has done during its year of office.

The observations I shall make will be confined to the Report itself; but it is obvious that there must be a very considerable amount of work a Council does which cannot be embodied in such a Report. I propose to deal with it under three heads: (1) the work of the Institute, its Library and its officers; (2) its responsibilities for the benefit of the profession generally; (3) the staff.

You will see, on page 387, that 22 Boards and Committees have met and reported. In my opinion, 20 of these 22 should be eliminated at once. Only two would I retain, the Board of Architectural Education and the Practice Committee.

Obituary. This, unfortunately, is a long one, 93 members having passed away since last we met. Comparing the membership for 1925-6-7, we have an increase for 1927 of 233 Fellows, 101 Associates, 165 Licentiates.

The President has nominated 23 assessors and 35 arbitrators. With reference to Manchester Municipal College, I see the President has appointed three assessors. In my opinion, one assessor, who knows his job, can be looked to for a better result than can be got from two or three.

With reference to the grants, I do not know why we gave £100 to the British Engineering Standards Association; I do not see what that Association has to do with architecture.

Professor Worthington delivered one of the finest criticisms of the work of students, in January last, that I have ever read. It is the sort of criticism we want—incisive, and very much to the point. It was, I am sure, of great benefit to the students who listened to it.

On page 391 there is a reference to the R.I.B.A. premises. Here is an instance of *laissez faire*. The present premises are not, to my mind, worthy of the Royal Institute of British Architects. I understood some time ago that we were going to have new premises. Where are they? In reference to two or three of the observations I am going to make I could refer you to what I said last year, and you would find they apply again to this year. Another instance of *laissez faire* is the Library. I think that is even more valuable than the Institute premises. We have had several very valuable additions made to the Library since last year, and if a fire should occur, one of the finest architectural libraries in the world would be destroyed. Why are not we doing something in regard to the Library?

On page 392 is the Report of the Board of Architectural Education. I consider that this Board has done remarkably good work.

On the Art Standing Committee there was a meagre attendance. I do not want to say too much about absentees; illness, business and other important matters keep members away from the meetings of these various committees. But when busy men know perfectly well that it is almost impossible for them to attend these various committees, I do not think they should allow themselves to be nominated.

The next important matter is the stone work of the Houses of Parliament. I have taken considerable interest, as some of you may know, in this question, and I have met masons and carvers in committee to consider whether or not the Office of Works should be permitted to restore the Houses of Parliament in a stone which we all know perfectly well—those who know anything about stone—will not last a hundred years. One distinguished lawyer in the House of Commons the other night, in a debate on this subject, said: You can't restore the Houses of Parliament in Portland stone because the detail is so intricate. Yet, had he walked round and seen the exterior of Henry VII Chapel, which for the last few years has been under restoration by the distinguished architect of Westminster Abbey, he would have seen that the detail of the Henry VII Chapel is more elaborate than that of the Houses of Parliament. This distinguished architect, who knows his work, has done it all in Portland stone, the only stone, as all practical men know, which will stand the London atmosphere. Wren knew it, in building St. Paul's, Greenwich, and so on. Why the Office of Works does not select this stone for restoring the Houses of Parliament I do not know. A million is going to be spent on it, and the estimate for doing the work in Portland stone is four millions. Why can't we spend that amount in restoring the finest building of its class in the world? The *Daily Mail* of 25 April said that the details will be modified after consultation with the Fine Art Commission, and some of the intricate carved designs will not be reproduced. I think it is the duty of this Institute to make enquiry as to what parts of the Houses of Parliament are not going to be reproduced. It was rumoured a few months ago that the crockets and finials were probably going to be reproduced in cast-iron! I should like this Institute to look a little more closely into what is being done by the Office of Works to the detriment of the professional man in practice and to the detriment of architectural art. Take our beautiful ruins of monastic buildings—Tintern Abbey as an example. I do not know anyone in the Office of Works, so this is not a personal matter. It was initiated solely for the upkeep and decoration of our public buildings and Royal palaces. It has now gradually grown into a huge architectural and building bureau, and what they are doing now is detrimental to the interests of the architectural profession. Let me read a circular which Mr. MacAlister sent round.

The CHAIRMAN: Is this really bearing on the Report of the Council?

Mr. WOODWARD: Certainly, in my opinion it is, but if you think it is not, Mr. Chairman, I am in your hands.

The CHAIRMAN: Please.

Mr. WOODWARD: I should say that the question of spending millions of money by a Department which should be expended by independent architects is well within the scope of discussion of this Institute. I will read Mr. MacAlister's circular letter, as that will illustrate the matter better.

"2nd May, 1925. Public Buildings. I am to request you to be good enough to submit to your Council for their information the following resolution, which has been passed by a special general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects: 'That all public buildings paid for out of the Rates, or other public funds, should be technically and architecturally worthy of the locality. To achieve this end, the design of such buildings should either be subject to competition or entrusted to a qualified architect.'"

That was sent to the Office of Works, among other bodies. And let us see what they have done. I have taken the trouble to buy a Government publication entitled "Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending 31st March 1926." There are several items in this which will interest you, but I will only take out two or three. For example, £13,000 to be expended on the old war huts which constitute an eyesore in Whitehall and on Victoria Embankment. Additional storey to the British Museum, £66,000. A Chemical Research Laboratory, part of the first section, £15,000. New buildings at South Kensington for Geological Museum, £225,000. That great architect, Sir James Pennethorne, erected that beautiful building between Piccadilly and Jermyn Street for the very purpose of the Geological Museum, and I should have thought that might have come under Mr. MacAlister's circular. Ministry of Pensions at Leeds, £132,000. Is not there a man in Leeds, a member of one of our Allied Societies, who could do this job of £132,000? National Physical Laboratory, £47,000. And there are millions of money which I could tell you about which have been expended by the Office of Works. I say it is the duty of this Institute to enquire into this expenditure on great public buildings. In the way of taxation, we are paying for the upkeep of a Department which is taking the bread and butter out of the mouths of our independent architects.

On the Literature Committee there were meagre attendances. Why do not we know more about these Committees? There is a good deal too much, in these reports, about "matters under consideration." Especially in the case of the Practice Committee. I do not say they could publish all, because the Committee deals with very private matters; but there are matters dealt with by the Committee which they could publish for the benefit of the profession at large.

With regard to the Library, it is very satisfactory to know that we had 8,427 readers, and that 7,504 books were lent out to readers during the year. I think you will agree with me that this shows the benefit which our Library confers on our members and others.

Next we have the Report of the Science Committee. There is a reference to a research on "cranes and derricks." Is it not laughable that we should have a sub-committee to talk about cranes and derricks? There is a splendid idea on page 405 for a series of lectures for practising architects, to "revive forgotten knowledge," and secondly, to "acquire modern knowledge." The seven subjects mentioned should surely be within the knowledge of all practising architects.

On page 406 there is the Report of the Architects' and Builders' Joint Consultation Board. I think some good will come of that.

Page 408, Architects' and Operatives' Joint Board. I do not think much will come out of that.

Competitions Committee. The report refers to regulations dealing with the staffs of assessors. What is the meaning of that?

The CHAIRMAN: Assistants.

Mr. WOODWARD: Thank you.

There is a very important matter here that I wish to refer to. It comes under the head of the Report of the Thames Bridges Conference, of which Mr. Arthur Keen is the chairman. With regard to Waterloo Bridge, we have had many conferences and committees, whereas it seems to me a question which one competent architect and one competent engineer in co-operation could have dealt with, that is, by underpinning two or three piers on the north side of the Thames. With regard to bridges, I propose to read the correspondence I had with you, Sir, on the evidence you gave before the Royal Commission; but if you prefer that I should not read it—it is in *The Times*—I will not.

The CHAIRMAN: As far as I am concerned, please read it if you think it will interest the meeting.

Mr. WOODWARD: In the course of Mr. Arthur Keen's evidence—and he is a Vice-president—on behalf of the Royal Institute of British Architects he used these words: "As St. Paul's Cathedral was full of cracks, it was just the kind of building that vibration would seriously affect." And, further, in answer to the Chairman, he said, "Apart from the dome of the Cathedral there were many serious weaknesses, especially at the west end of the Cathedral." Without egotism, I think I may say I know as much about St. Paul's Cathedral, its stone work and its construction, as anybody, and on reading that statement in *The Times* I wrote to Mr. Keen and asked him to point out where these cracks were, especially at the west end. I went next morning to the west end of the Cathedral, because he said it had gone out ten inches. I carefully investigated the west end, and I say that not only had it not gone out 10 inches, but it had not gone out $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; if it had, the cornice over must have gone with it. I told Mr. Keen that, and I suggested that, in his interest as well as that of the Royal Institute, he should write a letter to *The Times* to tone down what he said about the cracks, as this report would go all over the world. Mr. Keen did not see his way to do that.

Now I come to finance. Major Harry Barnes, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, reports a very satisfactory state of things in connection with the Institute financially, and you could not have a better chairman. The Report of the Honorary Auditors confirms what Major

Barnes said, that the funds are in a satisfactory state, and now that we have joined with the Society of Architects these funds will increase, and I hope will give us a new Library and new premises.

With regard to the President of the Institute. Mr. Guy Dawber has served in the presidency for two years, and I think you will agree with me that he has upheld the best traditions of the presidential chair. And I am sure he has been ably assisted by our Honorary Secretary, Mr. Stanley Hall.

I have gone through this Report to-night with much pleasure, and next year I sincerely hope to sit on one of these benches and listen to one of the young bloods of the profession who will take my place.

During the course of his speech, Mr. Woodward referred to the length of service of the senior members of the staff, and said many kind things about the Secretary and its various members.

Mr. H. P. BURKE DOWNING [F.]: Mr. Tapper being engaged elsewhere, has asked me to deal with any matters arising out of the Report of the Art Standing Committee. The Report is in your hands, and I cannot say that anything of great and outstanding importance appears in it. The attendance of members has been good and their interest keen, and the bulk of the matters that have come before them has been considerable. As a Committee, we sometimes feel that we may be subject to the criticism that too much of our time has been occupied with matters arising out of the preservation of ancient buildings, but we are glad to have completed, in that connection, one piece of useful work, namely, the pamphlet on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments, which we think is a useful help to the avoidance, rather than the correction, of errors. Our consideration of the question of enlarging our sphere of operations that they may more fully correspond with our title as an Art Committee is in too early a stage for me to be able to say anything useful on this occasion.

With regard to the Houses of Parliament, to which Mr. Woodward referred, the matter is still being carefully considered by the Committee, with the view to advising the First Commissioner of Works on the appointment, if possible, of some independent adviser.

Mr. MAURICE E. WEBB [F.]: I wish to thank Mr. Woodward for his reference to the Board of Architectural Education. I was glad to hear him compliment us on very good attendances. The attendance is not as good as we had hoped for actually. But I think we might congratulate Mr. Woodward on reaching the great age that he has arrived at and on still being able to go through this enormous pile of information and criticising it as he has done. As he has told us to-night that he will not again perform a function that he has carried out for so many years, I think that on this last occasion you would like to congratulate him on the wonderful way in which he keeps his hand on the affairs of the Institute.

Mr. W. GILLBEE SCOTT [F.]: There is one point which I think Mr. Woodward has possibly overlooked in his remarks with regard to the stone used in the Houses of Parliament. He suggested that Portland stone ought to have been used. But, apart from the question of cost, Portland stone would have been completely wrong in

colour, because we know that after fifty years it would be bleached white, and the stone work would have looked very patchy. That must have influenced the Office of Works in coming to their decision.

The CHAIRMAN: I understood Mr. Woodward to suggest the complete rebuilding of the outside of the Houses of Parliament.

Mr. J. E. FRANCK [F.]: I differ from the last speaker. Mr. Woodward is right. If you do anything, you must reface the whole of the building.

Mr. W. J. H. LEVERTON [F.]: I should like to refer to one matter. In the Syllabus the Gold Medal night was dropped last year owing to the strike, and the Medal was presented at the annual dinner. The Gold Medal night has been omitted from the Syllabus this year, which is a pity; it made a very good termination to the session, and there was a fine exhibition of drawings. At the annual dinner the presentation of the Medal is simply one of a number of events. If the Council could see their way to restore it as a separate event it would be pleasant to many.

Mr. FRANCK: I formally second Mr. Webb's vote of thanks to Mr. Woodward.

The CHAIRMAN: I will put that at once.

Carried by acclamation.

Mr. WOODWARD: I am really very much obliged to Mr. Webb for what he has said, and to you for the way in which you have backed him up. If I live until 19 June next I shall be 81, and I still have a little life left in me.

Mr. W. HENRY WHITE [F.]: I do not know whether I shall be quite in order, or whether I am entitled to say here what I propose to say. Advancing years and living in the country prevent my being here much now, but I am surprised to see so many empty benches at an annual meeting. I look back on the time when we used to have good attendances and some good fights. I ask if there is any reason for such a small attendance.

The CHAIRMAN: Major Barnes, have you anything to say to us about the premises?

Major HARRY BARNES [F.]: Mr. Woodward said something about the premises, and in reply to that I may be allowed to say I do not know what he means by talking about "young blood." Younger blood never flowed in anybody's veins than flows in his. He has said kind things about the work of my Committee, and I am glad to know it has left a good impression upon him. I hope that for many years to come he will still find the Finance Committee conducting the finances of this Institute with care and economy.

With regard to the matter of the premises, something is really being done about that, and I hope we shall have Mr. Woodward, if not opening the new premises, at any rate an honoured member of the Institute on the occasion when we get into them. I hope it will not be very much longer before we do see premises more worthy of the Institute. Like all other things, there is a good deal of difficulty about it. First of all, we had to consider whether our present site can be utilised, and we have had to make inquiries as to the possibility of acquiring contiguous properties. That has taken some time. Then, apart from that, we have had the great problem of whether

we are to go in for a new building entirely, or whether there are premises now existing of sufficient distinction to merit their being made the home of this great Institute. We have had one or two propositions of the latter kind put before us which the Premises Committee have been examining. I hope that within a month's time we shall have a Committee meeting at which definite information on all the points I have mentioned—that is to say, the utilisation of the present site, the acquisition of entirely open sites, and the adaptation of existing buildings—will be put before the Committee in such detail as will enable them to make a definite report to the Council and get the Council to adopt a well-defined policy.

On one other matter I should like to speak, and that is the reference which Mr. Woodward has made to the staff and the attitude of the Institute towards them. The question of the staff, their occupation and remuneration, always receives sympathetic consideration when it comes before the Finance Committee, and we are at the present moment engaged on the consideration of a Pensions Scheme. We feel that our relationship towards our staff will not be complete until we have managed to bring into being a really satisfactory Pensions Scheme, and I hope that during the next year at least we shall be able to put before the Council a scheme that is within the range of the finances, which is not only just, but is generous—one which we can adopt with some feeling of satisfaction.

Mr. J. DOUGLAS SCOTT [A.]: I should like to thank Mr. Woodward for the kind words he used in regard to the Practice Standing Committee. But there is one little point I might mention. Mr. Woodward referred to the Practice Standing Committee and suggested that further information might be given to the members on some points that come before the Committee. I think he has overlooked the fact that the Council nomination lists, four pages of foolscap, are sent out, which have been prepared by the Practice Standing Committee on the important decisions that have been arrived at and approved by the Council during the Session. They have also reports of some legal cases that have a bearing on the principles that should govern our practice. Therefore, apart from our own individual Report, we do endeavour to enlighten our members on other matters of importance to them in their profession.

The CHAIRMAN: There is not much for me to add to what has been said. With regard to the question Mr. Woodward raised about the Manchester competition and three assessors, our Competition Regulations provide for competitions to be assessed either by an assessor or by a jury; and in this case the Manchester people asked for a jury, and so three assessors were granted them. It is a matter within their own discretion.

The Library question follows that of the premises; the whole question of new premises arose out of the matter of the Library, and the most careful consideration is being given to it.

With regard to St. Paul's Cathedral, Mr. Woodward made reference to some correspondence which went on between him and me about that matter. He gave points from his own letters, but he did not give corresponding points from mine. As a matter of fact I thought I had cleared up the uneasiness that was in his mind. There are certain facts in reference to St. Paul's Cathedral, especially at the west end, which are beyond dispute. There was a great arch across the recessed part of the Cathedral which had to be rebuilt because it had spread, and was in danger of falling. It was rebuilt under Mr. Somers Clarke. Mr. Woodward seemed to think I was not willing to answer his questions, but I did answer them, to the best of my ability. [Mr. WOODWARD: I have the whole of the correspondence here; it will not occupy more than 1½ hours if you would like me to read it; I want to be fair. If I did not give your points, I ask your pardon.] I think it would pain the meeting, Mr. Woodward, to see how you scored off me; perhaps you had better not read it. I can only hope you will allow the Thames Bridges Conference to go on a little longer, because we have not quite finished our work, and we do not want it to be dropped out of the list of Committees.

Mr. Leverton raised the question of the Gold Medal. The intention, this year, is to present it at the Conference, which is to be held in London; it is a very good opportunity for conferring the Gold Medal on its recipient.

As regards the staff, I have seen a great deal of the work of the staff during many years past, and I endorse, with the greatest willingness, all that has been said about them, both as regards their capacity and efficiency and their great willingness to deal with any possible question one may put before them. I am constantly having examples of it, and have had within the last few days.

Mr. Henry White raised the point about the small attendance at this meeting and in comparison with others of its kind. It is the fact that this meeting is rather poorly attended, but I regard it as rather gratifying; it shows that the general body of members of the Institute are so satisfied with what has been put before them in print, that they feel they do not need to come here to criticise it.

It only remains for me to put this motion before you for your vote: "That the report of the Council and Standing Committees for the official year 1926-27 be approved and adopted."

This was carried unanimously.

Upon the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. A. Harold Goslett [F.] and Mr. F. J. Toop [A.], for their services as Hon. Auditors for the past year.

Mr. Henry A. Saul [F.] and Mr. J. Maclaren Ross [A.] were nominated as Hon. Auditors for the ensuing year of office.

The proceedings closed at 9.15 p.m.

THE CLERKS OF WORKS ASSOCIATION.

The forty-ninth annual dinner of the Association was given on 9 April at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, under the chairmanship of Mr. Maurice E. Webb, F.R.I.B.A. There was a large attendance of guests, including Professor C. H. Reilly, Mr. C. F. A. Voysey, Mr. George Drysdale, Mr. Walter Cave, Mr. Wm. Woodward, and Mr. T. P. Bennett.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the Association, in the course of an amusing speech, reminded the members that his father (Sir Aston Webb) had also occupied that chair twenty-five years ago. He said that he believed that theirs was one of the oldest professions in the world and that Noah was probably the first clerk of works. The first mention in the English language of a clerk of works was in 1246. A little later a very famous man became clerk of works, William of Wykeham. In the fourteenth century there was appointed to the Royal Palaces as clerk of works one Geoffrey Chaucer, the founder of English poetry and literature, who received the princely salary of £31 a year.

If the clerk of works pinned his faith to seeing that a building was well constructed and the workmanship good, half his troubles would be surmounted.

He believed that men wanted to do good work. They had recently had some meetings at the R.I.B.A., at which lectures were given to men in the building trades. They were all very struck with the tremendous keenness of these men—their one object seemed to be to get their own trade well done. After one of the lectures, a plumber said his trade seemed to be dying out altogether, and he described a most pathetic affair. He and six mates had built a beautiful soil pipe at a country house, and the blessed architect came and covered it up with a four and a half inch brick wall! He (the speaker) happened to be in the chair that night, and was very sorry for the plumber: but all he could say was that it showed the architect's confidence in the work or he would not have it covered up.

The President of the Association (Mr. A. J. White) replied to the toast.

Amongst the other speakers were Professor C. H. Reilly, M.A., Mr. H. W. Page, Mr. W. L. Tett, and Mr. H. J. Leaning, F.S.I.

ANNUAL SERVICE FOR ART IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

With reference to the following letter which has been received by the R.I.B.A., will members who wish to attend the Service to be held on Thursday, 2 June, at 5 p.m., kindly notify the Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible, and, in any case, not later than 23 May:—

*Royal Academy of Arts,
Piccadilly, London, W.1.*

DEAR SIR,—The President and Council of the Royal Academy desire me to inform you that they have made preliminary arrangements with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey for holding an Annual Service for Art in the Abbey, and that it is proposed to hold the first service this year on or about Thursday, 2 June, at 5 p.m. The Royal Academy will undertake the advertisement of the Service and the issue of tickets; and I am to request you to be so good as to let me know whether your Members would be likely to attend the Service in good numbers and about how many seats would be required for them and their wives. I should also be pleased to lay before my Council any remarks on the proposal which your Society may think fit to make.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. R. M. LAMB, Secretary.

Obituary

GEORGE HALFORD FELLOWES PRYNNE.

On Saturday, 7 May, the architectural profession lost a well-known church architect of outstanding ability in design and construction, in the death of Mr. George Halford Fellowes Prynne after a short illness. Although failing health and increasing infirmity had been apparent for some time past, he had gone on working up to the last at the profession he so greatly loved, and by which he had so considerably enriched the ecclesiastical architecture of his day and generation.

Mr. Fellowes Prynne was born at Plymouth in 1853, the second son of that famous Tractarian priest, the Rev. G. Rundle Prynne, Vicar of St. Peter's, Plymouth. He was educated at Chard College and Haileybury.

In 1871, Mr. Fellowes Prynne went to America to take up farming, but he early felt the call to art and, after a year or two, became a pupil of R. C. Windyer, of Toronto. On his return to this country he spent some years in the office of George Edmund Street, R.A. He was a student at the R.A. Schools in 1876, and became an Associate R.I.B.A. in 1881, and earned his Fellowship in 1891.

The first work he undertook was the building of St. Peter's Church, Plymouth, in 1882. From that time onwards he devoted his talents almost entirely to ecclesiastical architecture.

All Saints', West Dulwich, 1890; St. Peter's, Staines, 1893; St. Paul's, Weymouth, 1893; St. Peter's, Budleigh Salterton, 1895; Holy Trinity, Roehampton, 1896; St. Saviour's, Ealing, 1898, where he worshipped for the past twenty-eight years, and saw its completion last year when he erected the magnificent reredos in oak with coloured mosaic panels and statues.

Since the Great War, he erected numerous War Memorials, in the form of screens, panels, etc., in all parts of the country.

Further works were All Saint's, Elland (York) 1900; St. John's, Sidcup, 1900; St. Peter's, Ilfracombe, 1902; All Saint's, Sydenham, 1902; St. Peter's, Whitstable, 1902; St. Martin's, Worcester, 1904; Holy Trinity, Exmouth, 1905; St. Wilfrid's, Bognor, 1908; St. Alban's, Bournemouth, 1909; St. Mark's, Purley, 1909; St. Peter's, Bushey Heath, 1911; St. Peter's, Harrow, 1911; St. Nicholas, Taplow, 1911; St. John the Baptist, Horrabridge, 1914; St. Michael's, Beaconsfield, 1916; Umtala Cathedral, South Africa.

His masterpiece is Colombo Cathedral, Ceylon, now in progress of erection.

He carried out numerous restorations and additions, including Chancel of Armagh Cathedral, Ireland; St. Mary's, Wargrave, rebuilt after fire; Churches at Newport, Rattlesden, Woodstock, Salisbury (Southampton). In Devon:—Newton Ferrers, Broadhembury, Peyhembury, and Buckland-in-the-Moor. In Cornwall:—St. Austell, South Petherwyn, St. Neot's, St. Cleer, St. Colomb Major, and Poundstock. St. Stephen's Church, Bramwell, St. Pancras Old Church.

Among his domestic works were Hadlow Grange, 1895, and the renovation and enlargement of that interesting house at Roehampton, Gifford House, in 1899.

At the time of his death he was carrying out the reconstruction of St. Saviour's Infants' School, Ealing, upon which he was complimented by the Board of Education on having converted a derelict building into a modern

school. He was also engaged on the extension of the Town Hall, Ealing, in conjunction with the borough engineer.

Mr. Fellowes Prynne was elected President of the Architectural Association in 1899 and 1900. He has been the Honorary Secretary of the Honorary Consulting Architects of the Church Building Society since 1906, and Diocesan Architect for Oxfordshire since 1913.

Like his father and his brother, the late A. E. Fellowes Prynne, the artist, Mr. Fellowes Prynne was a keen Anglo-Catholic, and was President of the West Middlesex District Union of the English Church Union from 1917 till 1922, when he exchanged with Mr. C. A. Buckmaster and became Delegate of the E.C.U. Council. He was a member of the London Diocesan Conference, and of the Ealing Education Committee, and a Past-Master of the Pantheon Lodge of Freemasons.

Mr. Fellowes Prynne in 1882 married Bertha Geraldine, the daughter of the late Augustus Bradbury, of Streatham, and leaves three sons and two daughters, having lost two sons in the Great War. His son, Mr. Harold Fellowes Prynne, Associate R.I.B.A., is practising in Madras, India, and has the supervision of Colombo Cathedral, Ceylon.

ALFRED CHARLES HOUSTON [A.]

Mr. Houston was the younger son of John A. Houston, of the Royal Scottish Academy, and Royal Institute of Water Colours. He was born in 1864 and educated at Kensington Grammar School. Articled to the late James Edmeston [F.] and attended classes at the Architectural Association. He was awarded the Ashpall Prize in 1892 and became Associate of the R.I.B.A.

He commenced practice in 1886, with his brother, John L. Houston [A.], under the style of Messrs. Houston and Houston.

His works include West Ham Hospital, board schools at Swanage, Dorset, and up to the extinction of the School Boards, numerous schools for the Harrow Urban District School Board in Harrow, Wealdstone, Alperton, Sudbury, Kenton, Harrow Weald, etc., etc.

He carried out a considerable amount of work in Ireland, including business premises for the Cork Porter Brewery in Cork, and private residences there and at Midleton and Fermoy and Queen's County; also in Lancashire and Cornwall. In conjunction with Sir Frank Wills [F.] he was responsible for the New Bristol Art Gallery, presented to that city by the late Lord Winterstoke. The fire and police stations at Arthur's Hill, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the Corporation were carried out by him.

In the County of Surrey, where he formerly resided, he has carried out a number of private residences and alterations to older buildings, including extensive additions and improvements to Peperharow, for Earl Middleton, and at Merrist Wood and at Worplesdon, for Mr. Arbuthnot, this house being originally designed by the late Mr. Norman Shaw. For some years he acted as architect to the Surrey Public House Trust, a post he only resigned shortly before his death, and carried out and designed numerous business houses for them, including additions to the Burford Bridge Hotel and Wotton Hatch Hotel, near Dorking, and others of less importance; and new hotels at Beacon Hill and Churt, near Hindhead, and others at Peaslake and Bagshot. Mr. Houston was for several years an active assistant member of the Board of Examiners of the R.I.B.A.

FREDERICK CANNON [L.]

Mr. Cannon died on 19 February 1927 (aged 51 years). The earlier part of his career was devoted to perspective

work in the office of Mr. C. W. English and for some 20 years he was in partnership with Mr. A. C. Fare (as Fare and Cannon). He became a Licentiate of the R.I.B.A. in 1912. During the War he served with the Royal Engineers for four years in France, when, even under military régime, his powers of construction were highly valued, but the trying experiences greatly undermined his constitution. On returning to civil life he resumed private practice and to the end of his career was closely associated with his old colleagues at Doric House, 1 Museum Street, W.C.1.

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS EXHIBITION, 26, 27, AND 28 MAY.

This exhibition will be opened on 26 May, at 12 noon, by H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught.

Hospital officers who desire to keep abreast of the times should not miss seeing the exhibition, which will afford an excellent opportunity of acquiring first-hand and personal knowledge of the latest and most up-to-date methods necessary to the effective working of their respective departments, in construction, equipment, and domestic arrangement.

The exhibition will be open daily from 12 noon to 7 p.m. (Saturday 5 p.m.).

Allied Societies

YORK AND EAST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of this society was held on 12 April. The following officers and council were elected for the year 1927-28:—President: Mr. J. Stuart Syme, L.R.I.B.A. Vice-Presidents: Mr. W. S. Walker, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Alan E. Munby, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. G. D. Harbron, F.R.I.B.A. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. E. A. Pollard, L.R.I.B.A. Hon. Auditors: Mr. J. E. Reid, L.R.I.B.A., and Mr. S. G. Highmoor, M.C. Hon. Secretary: Mr. R. Jackson, A.R.I.B.A. Council: Mr. H. Andrew, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. W. E. Biscoomb, Mr. A. B. Burleigh, Mr. J. M. Dossor, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. F. J. Horth, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. S. R. Kirby, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. L. Kitchen, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. C. Leckenby, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. S. Needham, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. Pollard, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. F. Porteous, Mr. J. E. Reid, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. T. Snowden, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. N. Thorpe, Mr. T. W. Whipp, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. S. Wilkinson, A.F.C., F.R.I.B.A.

The prizes awarded by the Society were presented as follows:—Measured Drawings Prize: Mr. S. A. Suggett Scarborough; Mr. R. A. Pratt, Scarborough.

Prize for Measured Drawings of an Old Bridge of Architectural Interest: Mr. H. R. Stott, York.

Mr. Munby's Prize for the Best Essay on Local Decay of Stone: Mr. J. G. Davies, York.

The Society has a membership of 110 including hon. members.

The retiring President, in his address, referred to the activities of the Society during the past session and spoke with satisfaction of the large increase in membership during recent years.

The new President expressed the gratitude of the members to Mr. Dossor for his untiring efforts in promoting the interests of the Society and the welfare of the profession during his term of office. He also spoke with pleasure of the hearty co-operation which exists between the members from York and Hull.

In referring to the Registration Bill now before Parliament, he expressed the opinion that the arguments in support of the

claims of the profession are unanswerable, and that nothing of any serious weight had yet been advanced against these claims by those who have set themselves in opposition to them.

The new President, Mr. J. Stuart Syme, L.R.I.B.A., is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Brierley and Rutherford, of York.

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

Annual General Meeting.—The meeting was held at Sheffield University on 28 April.

The President, Mr. F. E. Pearce Edwards, was in the chair. Apologies for absence were received from Mr. Alderman W. C. Fenton, Messrs. W. G. Buck, A. F. Watson, G. Cheesewright, C. M. Hadfield.

The minutes of the last General Meeting were read and approved.

The Annual Report was read and adopted.

The Statement of Accounts was presented and approved.

The suggested alteration of Rules 3a, 4a, 4b, 4d, 17 and 18, as well as the insertion of the following paragraph hereafter to be called 4e—"that the Council may at its discretion modify or suspend the rules relating to entrance fees as above named"—were approved.

The following new members were elected:—C. A. Broadhead, A.R.I.B.A., Wynyard Dixon, J. E. Lancashire, A.R.I.B.A., and the following gentlemen were nominated for membership:—D. G. Cockrill, L.R.I.B.A., W. A. Mitchell, L.R.I.B.A., H. Ogden, L.R.I.B.A., W. S. Playle, H. G. Rawcliffe, L.R.I.B.A., H. C. Scapling, L.R.I.B.A., W. Southall, L.R.I.B.A., H. Taylor, L.R.I.B.A., W. F. Wills, L.R.I.B.A.

Votes of thanks to the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary for their services during the past year were passed.

The election of officers for session 1927-28 after the scrutineers, Messrs. J. H. Odom and H. A. Johnson, had counted the voting papers, resulted as follows:—*President*, F. E. Pearce Edwards, F.R.I.B.A. *Vice-President*, C. M. Hadfield, F.R.I.B.A. *Hon. Treasurer*, J. R. Wigfull, F.R.I.B.A. *Hon. Secretary*, H. B. S. Gibbs, A.R.I.B.A. *Council*:—*Fellows*, E. M. Gibbs, F.R.I.B.A., W. C. Fenton, F.R.I.B.A., W. J. Hale, F.R.I.B.A., A. F. Watson, F.R.I.B.A., C. B. Flockton, F.R.I.B.A., W. G. Buck, F.R.I.B.A., E. M. Holmes, B.Eng. F.S.I., J. M. Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A., H. I. Potter, A.R.I.B.A., J. C. P. Toothill, A.R.I.B.A., J. A. Teather, L.R.I.B.A. *Associates*, F. H. Wrench, A.M.I.C.E., L.R.I.B.A., J. H. Odom, A.R.I.B.A., J. Lancashire, L.R.I.B.A.

THE LEEDS AND WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

The 51st annual meeting of the Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society was held at Leeds.

The Society has a membership of 258, including honorary members. The following officers and Council were elected for the Session 1927-28:—

President.—Col. Albert E. Kirk, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

Vice-Presidents.—Victor Bain, A.R.I.B.A.; F. L. Charlton, A.R.I.B.A.

Hon. Treasurer.—Wm. Whitehead, A.R.I.B.A.

Hon. Librarian.—F. W. H. Allison, A.R.I.B.A.

Hon. Secretary and Representative R.I.B.A. Council.—T. Butler Wilson, F.R.I.B.A.

Members of Council.—Douglas Bowman, Norman Culley, F.R.I.B.A., J. E. Stocks, J. F. Walsh, F.R.I.B.A., G. H. Foggitt, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A., Joseph Addison, M.C., A.R.I.B.A.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, LONDON, 20-25 June, 1927.

His Majesty the King has graciously given his patronage to the Annual Conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which will be held in London from 20 June to 25 June.

All Members of the R.I.B.A., the Architectural Association, and the Allied Societies in Great Britain, Ireland, and Overseas are invited to take part in the Conference.

It is hoped that many ladies will be present, as guests of members, at all the events contained in the programme.

Members are particularly requested to make a note of the date (20 June and 25 June) and to keep themselves free from other engagements.

A complete programme with full particulars will be issued in the near future to all the Members of the bodies mentioned above.

The attention of London Members of the Council and Committees is especially called to the following notice:—

Hospitality.—The Executive Committee desire to remind London Members of this welcome opportunity of offering private hospitality to their friends from the provinces who will be coming up to London for the Conference week. So much generous hospitality has been extended in the past to London members attending the Conferences in the provincial centres that this opportunity of returning it will no doubt be warmly welcomed, and members will lose no time in writing to their friends in the provinces on the subject.

R.I.B.A. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE.

The Maintenance Scholarships Committee are glad to announce that they have received a contribution of five guineas from the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society towards the Maintenance Scholarships Fund.

R.I.B.A. PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS.

THE TITE PRIZE, THE SOANE MEDALLION, AND THE VICTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

The Board of Architectural Education wish to draw attention to the fact that since the scheme for the R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships was modified the following entries have been received each year for the respective prizes:—

The Tite Prize.—1925-1926, 41; 1926-1927, 64; 1927-1928, 114.

The Soane Medallion.—1925-1926, 13; 1927-1928, 25.

The Victory Scholarship.—1926-1927, 18.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN DANISH ARCHITECTURE.

The Architectural Association have arranged an Exhibition of Danish Architecture, which will be opened at 5 Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, on Monday, 23 May, at 3 p.m., by H.E. Count Preben Ahlefeldt-Laurvig (Danish Minister in London). The exhibition will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. until 24 June.

On 27 May the A.A. will give a Costume Ball in honour of the Danish visitors in the galleries of the R.I.B.A. Tickets, price 7s. 6d., may be obtained from the Secretary of the A.A.

Notices

THE FIFTEENTH GENERAL MEETING.

The Fifteenth General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1926-27 will be held on Monday, 30 May 1927, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To read the Minutes of the General Meeting (Ordinary), held on Monday, 16 May 1927; formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election or transfer.

To read the following Paper: "Devonshire House Buildings," by Mr. Thomas Hastings [Hon. Corr. Member.].

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, LONDON, 20-25 JUNE 1927.

All members and students of the R.I.B.A. and all members of the Architectural Association and the Allied Societies in Great Britain, Ireland and overseas are cordially invited to attend the Conference (see full particulars enclosed with this issue of the JOURNAL). It will greatly facilitate the arrangements if members who propose attending will fill up the fly-sheet attached to the Programme and return it to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, not later than 1 June.

R.I.B.A. ANNUAL DINNER 1927.

The Annual Dinner of 1927 is to take the form of the Conference Banquet which will be held in the Grand Hall, Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C., on Friday, 24 June 1927, at 7 for 7.30 p.m. The Banquet will be the occasion of the presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A. Ladies will be particularly welcome as the guests of members. The price of tickets will be 15s. for Members and Members' guests (exclusive of wines and cigars).

R.I.B.A. VISIT TO ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

By the kind permission of the Lord Chamberlain the Art Standing Committee has arranged a visit to take place on Saturday, 28 May 1927, to St. James's Palace. As the number of tickets to be issued for the visit must be strictly limited, early application should be made to the Secretary R.I.B.A. Tickets will be available for the use of Members only.

RULES OF THE FIRE OFFICES' COMMITTEE.

In view of recent changes in the requirements of the Fire Insurance Offices for Standard Forms of Construction, revised editions of the Fire Offices' Committee's Rules have been deposited with the R.I.B.A.

Some spare copies of the Rules are available for the use of Members and can be obtained on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS.

VOLUNTARY REGISTER OF PERSONS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE R.I.B.A. OR OF ANY ALLIED SOCIETY.

The Registration Committee of the R.I.B.A., with the approval of the Council, has opened a voluntary register of persons who, *not* being members of the R.I.B.A. or of any of its Allied Societies, desire to have

their registration qualifications recorded in view of the intention of the R.I.B.A. to promote a Bill for the Registration of Architects.

The object of the voluntary register is to provide and maintain, with the registers of the R.I.B.A. and of its Allied Societies, a complete record of persons in *bona fide* practice as architects, either as principals or assistants, in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

While there is no charge for record in the register and such record does not involve any obligation on the part of the persons registered, or the R.I.B.A., or the Registration Committee, the existence of such a register in the event of a Registration Act coming into force in this country will greatly expedite and facilitate the machinery of Registration.

The Register will be subject to revision and amendment from time to time, and the Registration Committee reserves the right to discontinue the system of voluntary registration at any time, and in the event of a Registration Act coming into force the voluntary register will be discontinued.

Particulars for record in the register should be entered on the forms provided for the purpose. These can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee, at 28 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

20 JUNE 1927.

An election of members will take place at the Business General Meeting on 20 June. The names and addresses of the candidates (with the names of their proposers) found by the Council to be eligible and qualified for membership according to the Charter and Bye-Laws, and recommended by them for election, are as follows:—

AS FELLOWS (20).

BRIDGEN: CHARLES HENRY EDWARD [A. 1901], L. & N. E. Rly. Offices, York; "Meadowcroft," Malton Road, York. Proposed by Victor Wilkins, J. Malcolm Dossor, Josiah Gunton.

CLEMES: FRANK [A. 1919], Bolt Head Hotel, Salcombe, South Devon. Proposed by H. W. Bird, Edward A. Ram, A. G. W. Tickle.

COULDREY: MAJOR WALTER NORMAN [A. 1921], 19 Palace Avenue, Paignton; "Redrock," Paignton. Proposed by Norman G. Bridgman, B. Priestley Shires, J. A. Lucas.

GOODWIN: BERNARD MALCOLM [A. 1911], Public Trustee Office, Kingsway, W.C.2; Wych Cross, Keston Cross Road, Keston, Kent. Proposed by F. M. Simpson, And. N. Prentice, A. J. Clifford Ewen.

GRANGER: WILLIAM FRASER [A. 1922], 7 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2; 106 Avondale Road, Bromley, Kent. Proposed by Ralph Knott, Sydney Tatchell, E. Stone Collins.

KIRK: COLONEL ALBERT EDWARD, O.B.E. [A. 1892], 63, Albion Street, Leeds; Shadwell Hall, Shadwell, Leeds. Proposed by Sydney D. Kitson, H. S. Chorley, T. Butler Wilson.

LEATHART: JULIAN RUDOLPH [A. 1922], 7 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2; 6 The Downsway, Sutton, Surrey. Proposed by Ralph Knott, Henry Tanner, E. Stone Collins.

PORTER: HENRY ARTHUR [A. 1907] Senior Architect, Public Works Department, Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa. Proposed by Sir Edwin Cooper, F. T. W. Goldsmith, Maxwell Ayton.

- ROBERTS: ROBERT GEORGE. [A. 1912], 18 Cloth Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Sunnyside, Jesmond Park West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Proposed by F. E. Pearce Edwards, Charles S. Errington, R. Unwin.
- SILCOCK: ARNOLD [A. 1914], 97 Jermyn Street, S.W.; 43 Fellows Road, Hampstead, N.W.3. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, Maurice E. Webb, Maxwell Ayrton.
- WIGHTMAN: THOMAS BLAIR MONCRIEFF [A. 1917], Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia; Taringa, Queensland, Australia. Proposed by the Council.
- YOUNG: JAMES REID [A. 1920], 143/5, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast; "Rathvarna," 15 Chichester Park, Belfast. Proposed by T. W. Henry, Sir Aston Webb, Maurice E. Webb.

And the following Licentiate, who is qualified under Section IV, Clause C (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

- BEVAN: JOHN, Old Bank Chambers, 36 Corn Street, Bristol; 35 Howard Road, Westbury Park, Redland, Bristol. Proposed by W. H. Watkins, W. S. Skinner, C. F. W. Denning.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the Qualifying Examination:—

- BRENTFORD: BERNHARD, P. W. D., Secretariat, Lahore, Punjab, India. Proposed by J. R. Anderson, the late G. Wittet, H. F. King.
- FINCHER: PERCY ROBERT, Bank Chambers, Broadway, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Proposed by J. Cook Rees, Rees Phillips, Sir Charles A. Nicholson.
- FRY: REGINALD CUTHBERT, 12 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4; Little Elms, Fair Oak Lane, Oxshott, Surrey. Proposed by Geoffrey Lucas, J. N. Randall Vining, Guy Church.
- JOHNSON: JOHN GRAHAM, Sayward Building, Victoria, British Columbia; 1050 Newport Avenue, Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C. Proposed by Percy C. Boddy and the Council.
- MARCHMENT: WALLACE, 83 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1; 41 Ovington Street, Cadogan Square, S.W.3. Proposed by William A. Pite, C. H. Simpson, Hubert M. Fairweather.
- SHUTE: MONTAGUE ARNOLD, 12 Market Place, Nuneaton; "Rotherwood," Lutterworth Road, Nuneaton. Proposed by Thos. W. T. Richardson, Francis W. B. Yorke and the Council.
- VERMONT: JOSEPH, Strada Smardan No. 11, Bucarest; Athénée Palace Hotel, Bucarest. Proposed by the Council.

AS ASSOCIATES (20).

- BEATY-POWELL: DAVID HERMAN [Passed five years' course at Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 61 Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W.3. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Robert Atkinson, E. Stanley Hall.
- GRAYSHAW: KATHLEEN ORREY [Passed five years' course at Manchester University. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 22 Cleveland Road, Huddersfield. Proposed by Francis Jones, Percy S. Worthington, Oliver Hill.
- BROWN: FRANK BOWEN REYNOLDS [Passed five years' course at Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Fairlie, Maldon, Essex. Proposed by Wykeham Chancellor, Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton.
- COWLEY: ARTHUR DAVID RICHARDS [Passed five years' course at Liverpool University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Lyndhurst, Hartford, Cheshire. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, William Haywood, Herbert T. Buckland.

- ELDER: ROBERT WALTER [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Castlewood, Greenock Avenue, Cathcart, Glasgow. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, James Lochhead, Wm. B. Whitie.

- ELLICOTT: LANGFORD PANNELL [Passed five years' course at London University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 6 Gorden Mansions, Barnet, Herts. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Arthur Stratton, H. H. Jewell.

- ERITH: RAYMOND CHARLES [Passed five years' course at Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 46 Albion Road, Sutton, Surrey. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton, H. D. Searles-Wood.

- GREIG: JESSIE MARJORIE [Passed five years' course at London University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Highlands, Lampton, Hounslow, Middlesex. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Arthur Stratton, Arthur J. Davis.

- GRICE: RICHARD GERALD [Passed five years' course at London University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Cross House, Bootle, Cumberland. Proposed by E. B. Hoare, M. Wheeler, Arthur Stratton.

- HOBBS: CAPTAIN ATHOL JOSEPH [Final Examination], The Bungalow, Kearne Street, Cottesloe, Perth, West Australia. Proposed by Charles E. Varnell, Howard Robertson, E. Stanley Hall.

- JELICOE: GEOFFREY ALAN [Passed five years' course at Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 37 Dorset Street, W.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Robert Atkinson, C. E. Varnell.

- JOHNSON: HENRY ARTHUR [Passed five years' course at London University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Oakwood, Avenue Road, Doncaster. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Stanley C. Ramsey, Professor S. D. Adshead.

- JONES: ANNE FAREWELL [Passed five years' course at Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Brenley, Mitcham Common, Surrey. Proposed by Howard Robertson, A. H. Moberly, J. Osborn Smith.

- SHORT: CHARLES HATTON [Passed five years' course at London University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 23 Wallingford Avenue, N. Kensington, W.10. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, James J. S. Naylor, Stanley G. Livock.

- SLEIGH: ALISON [Passed five years' course at Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 16 Gordon Square, W.C.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton, Evelyn Simmons.

- TAYLOR: EDGAR RICHARD [Special], "Whitethorn," Hawridge Common, Berkhamsted, Herts. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Arthur Stratton, T. P. Bennett.

- TODD: ARTHUR CATON [Passed five years' course at Liverpool University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 6 Ashleigh, Anfield, Liverpool. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, T. F. Shephard and the Council.

WARBURTON: GEOFFREY EGERTON [Passed five years' course at Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 1 St. James' Street, S.W.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, E. B. Hoare, M. Wheeler.

WATSON: FREDERICK JAMES [Final Examination], "Bramble-down," 31 Farley Road, Sanderstead, Surrey. Proposed by G. Topham Forrest, George A. Mitchell, Fredk. Chatterton.

WRIDE: JAMES BARRINGTON [Passed five years' course at Cardiff Technical College. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 1 Grove Place, Whitchurch, Cardiff. Proposed by Percy Thomas, T. Alwyn Lloyd, Harry Teather.

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1).

HOGARTH: DAVID GEORGE, C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., Hon. Litt.D. (Cantab), F.B.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. 20 S. Giles, Oxford; Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Proposed by the Council.

Competitions

PROPOSED CHAPEL IN NEW CEMETERY, COUNTY BOROUGH OF READING.

The Corporation of Reading invite architects practising or residing in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, or Oxfordshire to submit designs in competition for the erection of a chapel in the new cemetery at Caversham. Assessor, Charles J. Blomfield [F.]. Premiums, 50 guineas and 25 guineas. Last day for questions, 23 May. Designs to be sent in not later than 1 July 1927. Conditions of competition, instructions to competitors, and plan of the site may be obtained on application to the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Reading, on payment of a deposit of £2 2s.

MERTHYR VALE WAR MEMORIAL COMPETITION.

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members are advised to take no part in the competition.

STRODE PARK ESTATE HOUSE DESIGN COMPETITION.

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects must not take part in the above competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BRADFORD.

The Governors of the Bradford Grammar School invite architects to submit designs in competition for the New Grammar School proposed to be erected on the Clockhouse site in Keighley Road, Bradford, Yorkshire. Assessor, Mr. Arnold Mitchell [F.]. Premiums, £300, £200 and £100. Designs to be sent in not later than 30 June 1927. Particulars and plan of site may be obtained, by depositing £1 1s., from W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE.

The Corporation of the City of Birmingham invite those qualified or practising as architects or town planners to submit designs in competition for laying out an area for the purposes of a civic centre. Assessor, Mr. H. V. Lanchester [F.]. First premium £1,000. Last day for questions 31 January 1927. Designs to be sent in not later than 30 June 1927. Conditions, on payment of £1 1s., may be obtained on application to the City Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Birmingham.

SHAKESPEARE NATIONAL MEMORIAL THEATRE, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

The Governors of the above invite architects to submit designs for the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon.

The competition will be open to architects of the British Isles and America. It will be in two sections—a preliminary competition for sketch designs only, from which six designs will be selected by the assessors; each of the selected competitors will be paid £100 premium towards the cost of preparing a further more detailed design, which will form the second half of the competition.

The selected architect will be paid in accordance with the Schedule of Charges sanctioned by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Conditions of competition, with site plan, etc., can be obtained from the Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, on payment of a deposit of £1 1s. (which will be refunded should the conditions be returned within one month).

Preliminary designs must be delivered to Stratford-on-Avon not later than 15 June 1927.

The Governors of the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre have appointed the following architects to act as Assessors for the Competition for the new Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon:—Mr. E. Guy Dawber, President R.I.B.A., and Mr. Cass Gilbert, President of the National Academy of Design of America (who will both act in an honorary capacity), and Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A.

LEXDEN COUNCIL SCHOOL COMPETITION.

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects must not take part in the above Competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published regulations of the Royal Institute for architectural competitions.

WINTHROP HALL AND OTHER BUILDINGS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Premiums £300, £200, and £100. Total cost, £150,000. Jury of adjudicators, Leslie Wilkinson [F.] (Professor of Architecture, University of Sydney), President (1926) of the Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia (Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A.), and a member of the Senate, University of Western Australia. Last day for questions, 31 March 1927. Designs to be delivered to the University, at or before noon on 24 August 1927. Conditions may be obtained gratis from the Agent-General for Western Australia, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2.

Members' Column

COMMENCEMENT OF PRACTICE.

MR. EDWARD UNWIN (A.) has commenced practice at Wyldes, North End, N.W.3. Telephone: Speedwell 3710.

CLERK OF WORKS RECOMMENDED.

MR. ALAN E. MUNBY (F.) recommends a Clerk of Works, who has been in his employment continuously for five years on three different contracts, and for whom after two or three months he will have no further work for the present. Just, careful, resourceful and able to handle men. As his home is near London, Mr. Munby would like to help him to secure a local engagement, and will be glad to send his name to any member of the Institute who may want such assistance.

9 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MRS. E. GILLIAN HARRISON, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. H. St. John Harrison, A.R.I.B.A., practising as Cooke and Harrison, A.A.R.I.B.A. architects, have removed their offices to No. 10, Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.1, Telephone No. Chancery 7314.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

ARCHITECT has spare accommodation to let in his offices, Adelphi, W.C. Clerical assistance and use of telephone available.—Apply Box 5248, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

A FIRM of architects, members of the Institute, have a room available at midsummer, with excellent address, near Temple railway station, Victoria Embankment; rent £65, inclusive of services, with independent branch telephone.—Apply Box 6527, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

ARCHITECT (R.I.B.A.) wishes to let a large light room, 17 feet 6 inches by 15 feet, with fitted plan cupboard and bookshelves, on the first floor in an office in Gray's Inn. Rent £85 per annum. The above includes share of waiting room, rates, taxes, electric lighting and cleaning. Telephone with extension is installed and share of clerk for typing and tracing can be arranged.—Reply Box 8272, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

ARCHITECT (F.R.I.B.A.) wishes to let large room adjoining Lincoln's Inn, rent £70 per annum, inclusive of light and heating and fitted drawing table.—Reply Box 5331, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.

ARCHITECT wishes to rent a room in an architect's office with telephone, electric light, fitted drawing table and clerical assistance when required. St. James's or Westminster district preferred. State rent.—Apply Box 2637, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED.

F.R.I.B.A. (42) with wide London experience, and having small connection in large suburban town near London, wishes to join a firm of architects of good standing, with a view to partnership. Can place small capital if required.—Apply Box 2517, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

L.R.I.B.A., aged 37, 19 years' general Provincial experience, quantities, etc., desires partnership. Small capital available.—Apply Box 1757, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

THE ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. DISABLEMENT.

The Architects' Benevolent Society is able to offer architects a cheap and effective insurance policy against all accident and all sickness for an annual premium of £4 10s., which also covers medical and surgical fees. The benefits are:—

Death by accident	£500.
Disablement by sickness or accident for 24 weeks ..	£4 a week.
Medical and surgical fees ..	Up to one-sixth of the amount payable in dis- ablement benefits.

Please address all enquiries to:—The Secretary, Architects' Benevolent Society, 9, Conduit Street, W.

Minutes XVII

SESSION 1926-27.

At the Thirteenth General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1926-27, held on Monday, 16 May 1927, at 8 p.m.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., F.S.A., President, in the Chair. The attendance book was signed by 26 Fellows (including 9 Members of the Council), 28 Associates (including 2 Members of the Council), 2 Licentiates (including 1 Member of the Council), and a large number of visitors.

The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 2 May 1927 having been published in the JOURNAL were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:—

George Halford Fellowes Prynne, elected Associate 1881, Fellow 1891.

Mr. Fellowes Prynne was a Past-President of the Architectural Association and represented that body on the R.I.B.A. Council from 1898 to 1900. He also served on the R.I.B.A. Council from 1900 to 1904.

James Leonard Williams, elected Fellow 1906.

Percy Joyce Adams, elected Associate 1915.

John William Burrows, elected Licentiate 1910.

Lionel Littlewood, elected Licentiate 1912.

Herbert Quinton, elected Licentiate 1911.

And it was *Resolved* that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:—

Cyril William Fowler [A].

Charles William Glass [A].

Walter Jack Whiteside [A].

The President announced that by a resolution of the Council the following had ceased to be members of the Royal Institute: *Associates*.—Stanley G. Garrett, Maurice Bernard Gill, William Arthur Golding, Philip Norman Logan, Harold Eric McEvers, Moritz Richard Martin.

Licentiates.—Alwyn Henry Holland, Alan Gossett James, Francis A. Jamieson, Henry B. Watson.

The Secretary announced that the Council had nominated for election to the various classes of membership the candidates whose names are published in this issue of the JOURNAL.

Mr. Lionel G. Pearson [F.] having read a Paper on "Recent Developments in Hospital Planning Abroad" and illustrated it by lantern slides, a discussion ensued, and on the motion of Mr. W. A. Pite [F.], seconded by Dr. Jane Walker, J.P., a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pearson by acclamation, and was briefly responded to.

The proceedings closed at 10.20 p.m.

ATTENDANCES AT COUNCIL AND STANDING COMMITTEES, 1926-1927.

Owing to a type-fault in the printing in the List of Attendances of the Council and Standing Committees enclosed with the Voting Papers issued to members on the 7th inst., the figure "9" against the name of Mr. F. Winton Newman, Art Standing Committee, appears in some of the lists as "o." The correct number of attendances is nine.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expression of the Institute.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

Dates of Publication.—1927: 11th, 25th June; 16th July; 13th August; 17th September; 15th October.

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